

Amusements To-Night.

PRINCE METHELIEN.—The Prince Metheleien, a new and original play, at the Theatre de la Princesse, 230 St. Theatre, 8—Yale.

THE SILVER KING.—The Silver King, a new and original play, at the Theatre de la Princesse, 230 St. Theatre, 8—Yale.

THE GREAT DIVORCE.—The Great Divorce, a new and original play, at the Theatre de la Princesse, 230 St. Theatre, 8—Yale.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements must be sent to the publishers of this paper at least one week before the date of publication.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Alfonso and Emperor William arrived at Homburg yesterday. A committee is being formed in London to obtain funds for O'Donnell's defence. Edward MacMahon has been selected as the Home Rule candidate for Limerick. Mr. Shaw, the English Missionary, arrived at Funchal, Madeira. Antoine Ferdinand Joseph Plateau is dead. Two wrecks occurred on the Grand Banks on August 30, and all hands were lost.

DOMESTIC.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention approve Senator Miller's plan of reorganization. Four persons were killed and twelve others were injured by a boiler explosion in Pittsburgh yesterday. The Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominated Charles Almy for Governor. General Winfield Scott Keyes has applied for a divorce from his wife. Jay-Eve-Sa failed to lower his record at Mystic Park. There was an advance in the Chicago grain markets.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Dan K. Pizarro, Dutch Roller, Apollo, Baby and Charlemagne won the Shepherds Bay races yesterday. Inspector Starbuck's investigation of the Riverdale disaster was finished. Delegates to the Buffalo Convention were elected by Tammany and Irving halls in several districts. The New-York Baseball Club beat the Cleveland nine. The inquest in the Long Island Railroad collision was continued by Coroner Robinson. Two pugilists who had been announced to spar were arrested at "Harry" Hill's. A reward was offered for information of missing Mrs. Morton. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains, 85.34 cents). Stocks were rather more active, with irregular fluctuations, and closed lower.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate partly cloudy and fair weather and possibly light rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 59°; average, 67°.

The last Democratic faction to add to the list of those already engaged in trying to despoil this city, is called the "Independent Democratic Organization." Ostensibly it is to get rid of bosses; really, it seems to be intended to help ex-Sheriff "Jimmie" O'Brien get the office of Register of New-York. The key-note of the "movement" was sounded last night at a meeting in Third-ave., when Mr. O'Brien declared bitterly that John Kelly had all the offices and wanted to keep them. This is indeed a painful situation, and we do not wonder that Mr. O'Brien has started a new faction.

The Prohibitionists in Massachusetts seem to be repeating the mistake of their brethren in some of the other States. They nominated an independent State ticket at Boston yesterday, and indulged in a good deal of denunciation of Republicans—the only party that ever has befriended the temperance cause at all. The convention was a weak one, and its action probably will have little influence in any direction in the coming canvass. Some of the Prohibition leaders have already admitted as much both in public and private. They recognize that the earnest and respectable voters of their State have something on their minds just now of more importance than any of the minor issues of the day. That is to get rid of General Butler. Why the temperance advocates wanted to waste their strength in this way, therefore, it is hard to tell. With Butler out of the way there will be a better chance for Prohibition.

The police, with a regard for law, order and decency which is highly praiseworthy, made a decent yesterday afternoon upon a low place of amusement in this city, and arrested two insignificant prize-fighters who were going to pummel each other with gloves on to the extent the law allows. That was all very well; no matches of this kind ought to be allowed in civilized communities. But, all the same, the damage which such a fight as this, between Dempsey and Boylan, two unknown men, in an out-of-the-way place, would do to public morals is a mere trifle compared with the demoralization caused by such performances as have been allowed between Sted and Sullivan and other well-known pugilists in so public a

place as the Madison Square Garden. Both the big and the little fights are practical violations of the law. But in this sadly misgoverned city, often, the bigger the transgression the more favor it seems to find in police circles.

A detective, like a judge, ought to have some ability to weigh evidence impartially; but this is precisely what the detectives, amateur and professional, now flitting mysteriously around Stratford, Conn., do not seem to be able to do. If they only could bring themselves to regard a clue merely for what it is worth they might make some progress in investigating the murder of Rose Clark. It will be three weeks next Sunday since Rose Clark was murdered, and practically no progress has been made toward finding out who killed her. The object of everybody connected with the inquiry seems to be to make out a case against the man Lewis. If some one of these great and mysterious investigators would only suggest some plausible motive which could have induced Lewis to kill the woman he had engaged to marry, there would be more sense in trying so hard to fasten the crime on him. It would have been easy enough for him to avoid marrying Rose Clark without choking her to death.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"To supply a long-felt want," that eminent Democratic reformer, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, on Wednesday night, at No. 1,129 Broadway, started an entirely new and independent Democratic party. In proof of the fact that there is a demand for just such an organization at this important crisis, it may be stated that although very little effort had been made to give publicity to the call, and the meeting may be said to have been almost unheralded, not less than 300 persons were present. The assembling in this manner of 300 voters, almost spontaneously and without much as a brass band to attract them, indicates the existence of profound feeling in the public mind with regard to the alarming scarcity of Democratic parties in the city. We doubt very much if a deficiency in the water supply would have called together at so short notice and with so little instrumental music so many earnest patriots. To Mr. James O'Brien belongs the credit, not indeed of the discovery that the city was suffering for the lack of Democratic parties, for that has been a matter of common talk for months, but for taking active steps in the direction of making good the deficiency. If that man is a public benefactor, as has been said, who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, how much more is Mr. James O'Brien a benefactor, philanthropist and patriot, who has given to a city staggering along with barely four Democratic parties, a fifth. Knowing something of the quality of the political material in which Mr. James O'Brien deals, we hazard little in saying that the 300 men who so nobly responded to his call may be depended upon in any ordinary emergency to respond with equal celerity to the call of their fellow-citizens to assume any official responsibility in city or State to which a reasonable salary is attached.

The manufacture of new Democratic parties is an industry which in the interests of law and order, good morals and good government ought to be encouraged. In the first place, it is in accord with the growing spirit of hostility to monopolies. Mr. O'Brien has no doubt observed with anguish of soul that the business of running the Democratic party in this city is now carried on by the four organizations, the Tammany Democracy, the County Democracy, the Irving Hall Democracy, and the Purroy-White Democracy, and that there is a movement on foot to unite the whole in a pooling arrangement, which will be practically a gigantic monopoly for the apportionment of public plunder. The new movement is in opposition to that monopoly, and its purpose, like that of all new Democratic parties in the city, is to force recognition from the other four and compel them to count the new concern in whenever there's a raffle for places. Then, too, it is obviously in the interest of good government and good morals to have several Democratic parties instead of one. If there were but one, there would be small hope for taxpayers. The more there are the more chance for the proverbial falling out which gives honest men their dues. Moreover, in the present condition of recruiting it is easier to increase the number of Democratic parties than to make new Democrats. There was a time during the late war when individual recruits as private soldiers could be obtained only with great difficulty, but regiments of Brigadier-Generals could be enlisted with the greatest ease. That seems to be the case with the Democracy now. Mr. James O'Brien has enlisted three hundred Brigadier-Generals.

It is announced that those interested in "O'Brien's independent movement will 'oppose all halls and bosses.' It seems hardly necessary to make this announcement, however. Each one of the separate Democratic parties in the city, with the exception of Tammany, has started out with this proclamation, and it is now taken for granted whenever a new "great popular uprising" gives birth to a new Democratic party that that is what it is for. They oppose all halls and "bosses" that don't divide. When they get ready to divide—well, that of course makes a difference; there are emergencies when everything must be sacrificed for harmony. In the opinion of many County Democrats we are in the midst of such a one now. We must congratulate Mr. O'Brien on the success of his new enterprise. Only it seems a pity he could not have gotten it under way in time to send a full delegation to Buffalo. With only three delegations and their brass bands from this city—for we do not understand that the Purroy-White party sends representatives—the Convention will be lonesome. Mr. O'Brien will be in time for the next without doubt.

FRENCH POLICY IN THE EAST.

The dismissal of General Bonet from the command of the French forces in Tonquin is an unerring indication of the adoption of a pacific policy. He had been commissioned to avenge the death of Captain Riviere, and in invading the country had met with a serious reverse, which he would naturally have been anxious to retrieve by an active campaign and a series of unequivocal successes. He is now superseded under the transparent pretext of a diplomatic mission, and a successor who will have less difficulty in making peace has been appointed. Apparently the French Government is unwilling to persevere in its campaign in Tonquin when it can make honorable terms with China and obtain great concessions in territory and political authority in Anam, and in this way avoid the risks of war. The Chambers are to meet in Paris during the third week in October. By that time a treaty which the Chinese Government will be perfectly willing to sanction will probably have been signed. In this way a political crisis will be averted. The Chinese Government will undoubtedly be ready to make any concessions whereby

it can be relieved from the presence of Europeans upon its land frontiers. With the French in Tonquin the land trade of the southwestern provinces of the Celestial Empire would fall under the control of foreigners, and Yunnan would be open to European merchants. M. Bourée was willing to negotiate on the basis of a neutral zone between Tonquin and the Chinese markets. It is possible that this expedient will be revived, although it is difficult to understand what degree of security a district inhabited by lawless hordes would afford to the empire. It certainly would not deter for many years the progress of foreigners to the real frontier. Probably the Chinese Government will tempt France to retire from Tonquin altogether by offering to withdraw objections to the protectorate over Anam and to content itself with nominal rights of suzerainty. In that way Tonquin would be converted into a neutral zone, and the Chinese land frontier would still be inaccessible to foreigners.

A GOOD START.

Well begun is half done. It is the first step that counts. In view of these proverbs the Republicans of New-York, Massachusetts and New-Jersey may well enter upon their respective campaigns full of courage and determination. Excellent nominations have been made in each of these States; in each the candidates stand upon sound and sensible platforms, free alike from evasion and buncombe. The speeches delivered in the conventions were of unusual force and made an impression which will last through the canvass. Senators Miller and Lapham, at Richmond, Charles R. Codman and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., at Boston, and William Walter Phelps, at Trenton, clearly sounded the call to political duty. The Republican that has ears to hear let him hear—and get to work.

This is our year. The tidal waves of last fall have not been and will not be encored. Iowa will rebuke the Greenback-Democratic coalition. Ohio will demonstrate that free rump and a free bar! cannot command the majority of her intelligent reputable voters. Massachusetts will fling Butlerism out of the State House. Pennsylvania will set deep the brand of her disapproval upon a Democratic administration whose extra session is extra stupid and extravagant. Are the Republicans of New-York and New-Jersey going to win similar victories? We firmly believe they are, if they strive for them. The Democrats in both States will make a desperate fight, and cannot be easily beaten. But they can be beaten, and that, too, by substantial majorities, if everybody on our side will help. The set of the tide is with us, because the argument is with us. Hard work from now until the polls close on election day will redeem New-York, will redeem New-Jersey. In the latter State the Democrats are seriously handicapped by their candidate for Governor. They have put up a man whom they will have to carry through the canvass. Instead of being their leader he is their load. The more his public reputation and antecedents are looked into the better it is going to be for the other side, whose nominee for the same exalted position is conceded to be one of the ablest and best men in the State. Let the New-Jersey Republicans make the most of the situation and there can be no doubt of the result. In our own State the Republican prospect is equally cheering. The ticket gives general satisfaction, and with the return of unity and concord a determination to win may properly be looked for all along the line.

It is a good start. Let the end justify the beginning, not only for the sake of the immediate results but because 1893 is the pivot of 1894.

ECONOMIC TESTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. David A. Wells, in the course of a recent communication to THE TRIBUNE, suggested a decisive test for determining the questions at issue between protectionists and free traders. This was to compare the results of cotton manufacture in Great Britain and the United States between 1860 and 1880. Mr. Porter, in a lucid and able letter published in this issue, accepts this challenge so far as the exhibits of the increase in the exportation from Great Britain of pounds of cotton yarn and yards of cotton cloth and in the total value of the exports of all cotton products during the period designated are concerned. In doing this he restores a vital factor of the problem which free traders are accustomed to eliminate as of slight importance; namely, the enormous diminution in the English manufacturer's rate of profit. He proves that while there has been a large increase in the number of yards and pounds actually manufactured and exported, the prices obtained are relatively lower, having fallen far more rapidly than the raw material itself, and the rate of profit has steadily decreased. With the tariffs of the world leagued against it and foreign manufacturers taking rank as competitors, England has been forced to cut down its rate of profits on exported goods, until Manchester factors confess that they are living on their capital, and smaller manufacturers are going to the wall, especially in Scotland. England has become the dumping-ground for the surplus goods of foreign manufacturers whenever it becomes necessary to sacrifice them, and the disturbance created by these importations and by the development of the world's industries involves the necessity of cheapening products, cutting down wages and reducing profits. The result is that while double the number of yards or pounds of product may be exported, the English industries themselves are not flourishing, as the money value of what they make has hardly increased 6 per cent, and that the reduction in the price of raw cotton accounts for only a small proportion of the scaling down of profits.

These conclusions are grounded upon trade statistics of English manufacturers, and also upon the direct admissions of *The Economist*, the chief economic authority in Great Britain. That journal describes, in terms which cannot be misconstrued, the process of extinction in the manufacturing interests of Scotland, where the number of cotton mills in operation has steadily diminished and many signs of decadence are apparent. That country was once the seat of a flourishing cotton industry, but now it is fast losing its trade. The table which Mr. Porter has compiled is a comparative exhibit of the number of mills, spindles and hands employed in Scotland in 1850, 1861 and 1883, and contains startling evidence of the decadence of the cotton industry in that quarter. What has occurred in those five counties in the North is also taking place in the great centres of the English trade. The weakest manufacturers are being pushed to the wall, and the strongest establishments are conducted on the narrowest margin of profit and the lowest schedules of wages. When, therefore, Mr. David A. Wells is content to rest his case on the increase in

quantity of the exports of English cotton goods, and considers that increase irrefragable evidence of the prosperity of those manufactures under free trade, he leaves out of the problem some of the most essential factors.

Certainly, statistics, which indicate the unsoundness and decadence of those industries in England and Scotland, cannot be regarded in the same light as statistics of corresponding American manufactures, which show marked signs of prosperity, even if the aggregate quantity of the product in the last instance has not increased so rapidly as is the case under free trade. Indeed, it is not improbable that a low rate of duty on all wool dress goods, silks, linen and cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain would have secured the home market to home manufacturers and in no way have interfered with exportations, and also have averted the decadence of the Bradford worsted industry, the English and Irish linen trade, the silk trade of Coventry and Macclesfield and the Scottish cotton industry.

TO REWARD THE WORKERS.

The Honorable Leon Abbott has opened his canvass with the declaration that he will use the Governorship if he gets it to reward the men who "work" for him in the most effective way. The other side of this pledge is that he will also use his office to punish the wicked Democrats and Republicans who do not set themselves zealously about the peculiar kind of political "work" at which the candidate is an expert. Just how he is to reward the boys he neglected to state. He has some offices to fill—a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a Chancery Clerk, some Prosecutors of the Peace and a few others are to be appointed. According to his declaration, character and experience and fitness will pass for nothing with him. Political "work" will be the prime qualification for places on the Bench and other branches of the public service. The platform on which Mr. Abbott is supposed to stand denounces the "bargain and sale of office" as disgraceful. But perhaps this sort of a contract made between a would-be Governor as the party of the first part and the "worker" as the party of the second part is not a bargain or a sale.

Now there are not enough offices to supply all the hungry Democratic workers, but a Governor has at command other means of rewarding his friends. He can sign bills or he can refuse to sign bills, as they happen to favor or distress these worthies. He can influence legislation, too, in many ways so that the body of laws enacted during his term will please the boys who work. It is a long time since the Executive chair of New-Jersey has been decorated with a statesman who made use of his office to accomplish results of this kind, and never before has a candidate seen fit to serve a notice upon the State that such an administration might be expected if he should be placed in power. Perhaps the voters of New-Jersey will prefer a man who will administer the government in the interest of the people instead of using his position to pay off his election debts.

THE GROWTH OF BICYCLING.

The bicyclers' tournament which has just been concluded at Springfield, Mass., calls attention to the growing popularity of this form of recreation. For many years the bicycle was looked upon as a worthless development of the old velocipede, at best only interesting as a childish toy. That day has passed. Immense sums of money have been invested in the manufacture of the bicycle; and a voluminous and excellent literature has sprung up to represent the interests of bicycles and bicyclers. Successful clubs have been formed in all the large cities of the United States and England. Bicycling has thus taken its place among the recognized sports and pastimes of the country, and every year a larger number of people are taking a keen interest in its development.

This is an interesting phase of social life, and is to be commended. Bicycle riding is a good, healthy and invigorating exercise, and is especially valuable to those whose lives are sedentary. Boating, baseball and lawn-tennis are all excellent forms of recreation; but in the wide complexity of modern life there is plenty of room for the wheelman with his graceful iron steed.

THE BRAHMO-SAMAJ OF INDIA.

Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, who is now in Boston, is a somewhat notable person in the history of modern religious thought. He and his better known cousin Keshub Chunder Sen have been, for the last twenty years, leaders in a new religious and social movement in India, known as the Brahmo-Samaj. This movement was started fifty-two years ago by Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, a Brahmin of high caste, and is an earnest and reverent attempt to add something of the spirit of Christianity to the doctrines of the Brahmins and Mohammedans, and thus to improve the social condition of the people. Its creed is perhaps the simplest possible expression of religion. It may be paraphrased thus: "I believe in the Fatherhood of God; the brotherhood of man; the life eternal; the oneness of all truth; the harmony of all spiritual culture, and the honor of all inspired saints and prophets." This immortality means eternal progress, that heaven and hell are states of the soul, that the conscience is God's voice in man, that the Christ is God's divine teacher in the world, and that the present includes all past dispensations—these are some of the practical teachings of this far away religion.

Such a movement as this in India means a great deal. Whether consciously or unconsciously, it is an attempt to adjust the worn-out formulas of an ancient religion and the social system built upon it to the needs of the present day. Unless all signs fail, India under British rule is to lay the foundation of a mighty composite empire. The day is coming when the movement of the nations will be no longer toward the West, but back again toward the East, the cradle of the race. When that day arrives, India's opportunity will have come, and the blind groping for light and the unconscious protest against old superstitions, of which the Brahmo-Samaj is a present witness, will then have had its full fruition, in a religion suited to the age. All friends of progress and all believers in the essential facts of Christianity must wish well to this latest religious phase of Oriental thought.

To Inquire: You want to know who is leading the Brahmo-Samaj in the absence of Judge Hooley in Philadelphia? General Democratization.

The American has wit and the appreciation of wit; but we are inclined to think that the queer article which is popularly supposed to be "American humor" has been exalted overmuch. It is often anything but humor; sometimes it is broad farce—the case of the clown; and not seldom it is a coarse trifling with things which ought to be sacred—a trifling which impels laughter only by its unexpectancy rather than by any other amusing quality. Of this kind of wit Mark Twain has expressed his opinion in the report that he is engaged in writing a book on "American Humor" is not surprising. That Mr. W. D. Howells is to be his co-laborer in this work is rather startling information. The harnessing together of the drowsy and the mettle of the Arab, is not always a safe or pleasant experiment for the Arabian. But if the accomplished author of "A Modern Instance" will devote himself to carefully cutting out of the MS. all that peculiar kind of merrymaking which Mr. Clemens has been used to put forth as characteristic

cally "American" the public will be gainers by the conjunction.

General Butler laughed and dropped into poetry when he heard that Mr. Pierce had declined. But will he guarantee that he did not engage in these diversions when he read the proceedings of the Boston Convention. It is not in the nature of things for a man to joke as he belabors the preparations making for his own funeral.

Chief Engineer Melville has volunteered to head a party to be sent this year to the relief of Lieutenant Greeley. No other officer in the navy is so competent to lead such an expedition as he is, for he has had experience in Greenland and been as far as Littleton Island, in addition to acquiring wonderful powers of endurance during the Jeanette voyage, the retreat over the ice and the search for the Lena delta. His sufferings and sacrifices in the past would entitle him to exemption from service in this new emergency. He ought not to be asked to go North again; but if he volunteers, and the authorities at Washington deem it advisable to send a relief expedition before spring, a more competent leader cannot be found. We do not believe, however, that any plan of relief that can be devised so late in the season will be practicable. The authorities at Washington would better abandon the attempt and devote their energies to the organization of an adequate expedition to be sent North as early as possible next season, well-organized and manned, thoroughly equipped for sailing, and transported in two steam sealers.

The report that Harry Hill has directed the Slade-Mitchell light to take place in the Buffalo Convention would seem to need confirmation. If it is confirmed we trust the convention will object. There promises to be music enough at Buffalo without a prize-fight.

It is said on what appears to be trustworthy authority that the number of emigrants from Manitoba, this year has exceeded the number of immigrants. Presumably these emigrants have mostly come to this country. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The *Toronto Globe* states one of them pithily when it says that a great portion of some of the best land in Manitoba has been turned over to speculators who call themselves colonization companies, to the exclusion of bona fide settlers. The excessive coldness of the climate is also a serious drawback, which has much to do with the average colonist. Now that the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, it is quite likely that there will be a steady flow of emigration from Manitoba to the great and fertile Northwestern Territories of the United States.

Senator Bayard is understood to have agreed to place one week of his time at the disposal of the Ohio Democratic State Committee. If his offer is accepted, Ohio for one week will be treated to Centralization boiled, stewed, roasted, and on the half-shell. Bad luck seems to follow Hooley.

By a vexatious Canadian law, if a vessel sailing under the United States flag goes ashore in Canadian waters, only Canadian crews are permitted to pull her off. And only Canadian wreckers are allowed to raise her if she sinks. This rule has been the cause of much inconvenience and expense to Americans owning vessels on the great lakes. For in many cases tugs powerful enough to pull the vessels off are not to be found anywhere in Canada. A short time ago, an American vessel which ran ashore in Georgian Bay had to be abandoned to the underwriters, because the owner was not allowed to employ an American tug, and no Canadian tug large enough could be had. Such a dog-in-the-manger policy is unwise and will in the end be an injury instead of a benefit to Canada.

Mr. Edward S. Philbrick has repented from the *Sanitary Engineer* two valuable papers on the disposal of sewage by sub-surface irrigation in suburban residences. The system is the same which Colonel Waring and other engineers have recommended as the best substitute for cess-pools and kindred abominations. The sewage from the house is admitted into a siphon-tank consisting of either two or three compartments, and is discharged once or twice a day into a system of tile-pipes eight inches under ground. Mr. Philbrick recommends a slight modification of the siphon tank patented by Mr. Field and now in common use, but describes the system as it has been practically tested and successfully introduced in England, Germany and the United States. The essential points of construction are explained so clearly as to enable any ordinary mason to lay the pipes and to connect the tank with the house drain-pipes. This is a matter of great practical importance, for there is a growing feeling not only in the suburbs of New-York and Boston, but in rural communities generally, that cess-pools are not only an abominable nuisance, but a distinct source of danger to public health. The system of sub-surface irrigation, while the best method of disposing of sewage yet devised, is not by any means perfect. It is open to two serious objections. While the tank is commonly represented as automatic in its action and not requiring supervision, the receiving compartments have to be cleaned out at least once a month, and even then there is a strong probability that obstructions will occur; and, secondly, the tile-pipes have to be relaid as often as once in five or seven years.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman and family will sail for home on October 13.

"Sixty millions of francs, and he did not resign!" exclaimed Henri Rochefort on hearing of the estate bequeathed by the late Comte de Chambord.

John Gilbert, the veteran and popular actor of Wallack's Theatre, has just returned to the city from his summer cottage, Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Carter, Minister of the Sandwich Islands, has gone to Detroit to represent his Government at the meeting of the American Board for Foreign Missions.

Collector Dow, of Portland, Me., tendered Senator Eugene Hale a reception on Tuesday evening, which was attended by about a hundred prominent citizens, among them being Governor Robie and ex-Governor Allen. Mr. Dow, in a speech, expressed a deep regret that he was unable to be present.

The monument to be erected in the Black Forest in memory of Berthold Auerbach will consist of a huge, square block of granite, bearing a bronze medallion portrait of the poet, and will stand close by the Kupperhammer, near Pforzheim.

Edwin Booth is about to make his permanent winter home in Boston. He not long ago requested his friend, Mr. T. B. Aldrich, to pick out a pleasant house for him to purchase, and Mr. Aldrich selected No. 29 Chestnut-st., close to his own residence on Mount Vernon-st. Mr. Booth has secured the property and will soon take up his abode there.

General Joseph Holt—with the exception of Jacob Thompson the only surviving member of Buchanan's Cabinet—lives in pleasant retirement on Capitol Hill in Washington. At the age of seventy-six he is still erect, vigorous and well-preserved. His long white hair hangs low upon his neck, his gray eyes are undimmed by age, and his firm, clear-cut features express all the force and determination of his younger manhood. Talking the other day with a *Washington Star* reporter, about Judge Black's reply to Jefferson Davis, and Jacob Thompson's comments thereon, he said: "I can explain Thompson's malignant hatred of me. When he went South, after leaving the Cabinet, he said that Fort Sumter was reinforced through a 'trick' of Holt and General Scott. That word 'trick' was used with all the dishonesty and unscrupulousness it implies. I resented the imputation, and in a letter addressed to Thompson I fastened upon him the charge of having been unfaithful as well as disloyal to his Government. It was upon information furnished by him that the people of Charleston learned of the mission of the State of the West. But for that information the reinforcements would have reached Sumter, and the rebellion intended they should, before those in rebellion were aware of it. Thompson, a member of the Cabinet, and bound in honor while he remained in it to preserve its secrets, sent the information which led to the firing upon the Star of the West. In a scolding letter I fixed that charge upon him, and he has hated me ever since. My letter was published on the very day Mr. Buchanan left Washington for his home in Pennsylvania. He said to me, 'Holt, you have been severe, but just.' In bidding me good-bye in the cars he

took my hand, and, grasping it firmly, said: 'Hold your hand, and be true.' I replied: 'Mr. President, I have tried to discharge my duty. I never saw a man again.'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Postmaster-General Gresham left for New-York to-night to make an inspection of the Post Office in that city.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are only six distilleries of rum in the country and all six are in Massachusetts. Of nearly half a million gallons of rum exported last year the greater part went to Africa. The Germans say of a man who has taken just enough alcohol to be mentally stimulated that he is "stimulated," but in reality he is only the kind of stimulation which the Dark Continent needs.

An enthusiastic company of one hundred persons, old and young, gathered before 7 o'clock Monday morning on the east side of the new South Baptist Church in Providence to watch the beginning of the work of grading. The pastor threw the first shovelful of earth into the cart, his wife the second, and everybody present, including the children, took a turn in shoveling, shared to the same extent in the initial labor.

The colonization of Jews in the Holy Land is likely to be a dire failure unless radical measures of relief and reorganization are immediately adopted. Reports have reached England that the colonists at Zimmarin, who are nearly all refugees, are literally dying of hunger, and the colony at Rosh Pinah is in almost equal difficulties. The resources of the Committee at Cairo are said to be exhausted, and it may be some time before the situation of affairs can be changed unless the rich Jews of Europe and America come to the rescue. At Rosh Pinah there is no money to develop the resources of the colony, while at Zimmarin there are more families than the land is capable of supporting. The chief mistake seems to have been in undertaking the colonization enterprises without sufficient funds to make it feasible. The London *Globe* goes so far as to say that "the whole project has been so grossly mismanaged that it is time the control of it passed into more capable hands."

Credit is due to *The Buffalo Courier* for winding up the dull season with the most incredible romance of the year, fresh from the pen of its Lockport correspondent. In 1853, the story is, Miss Mary Place, now Mrs. Nesmith, of Charleston, S. C., was a member of a Lockport church choir. One Sunday an electric bolt entered the church, and proceeding directly to the choir annihilated one of the singers, Mr. Crocker, stunned several others, and knocked the choir out of the choir. When recovered, the choir was unable to explain the disappearance of a choir member, three feet long, which she had seen in a church that morning. A physician who had been examining a long and narrow protuberance upon her left arm now declares that it is nothing more serious than the skin, which the electricity must have driven into her person. It was a remarkably clever performance, for the skin was not broken and the chills are good as usual.

The tenth anniversary of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin H. Padlock as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts was celebrated in Boston on Wednesday by a religious service in the morning and a banquet at the Hotel Vendome in the afternoon. In reviewing the work of the decade Bishop Padlock had the satisfaction of making this rather remarkable report of progress: During the last ten years the clergy of the diocese have increased from 139 to 172, parishes from 135 to 144, communications from 11,357 to 19,232. The Sunday-school scholars have increased from 10,700 to 14,700; more than six new churches, four new parishes, have been opened in that city, and the funds and lands are already at hand for the seventh church. The diocese has a total population of 1,000,000, and the financial and moral resources of the diocese have been very satisfactory.

A French journal republishes the following account of the first velocipede, which appeared at Dijon on August 23, 1818: "This machine at 10 o'clock a.m. a candidate has been tried in the Place de la Comédie. 'dribbles' or 'Lagrange,' a member of the House, came yesterday from that town, which is seven miles (French measurement) distant from Dijon, in two and a half hours. He went rapidly round the market-place, and seems to be well practiced in the use of the machine. Two draughts have been seen in action at the same time. M. Lagrange has already constructed several of great solidity and very elegant appearance. Those who would like to procure for themselves this new mode of transport should apply to M. Lagrange. It is said that on Tuesday, during the festivities in the park on the occasion of the fete of the *Loire*, the velocipede will give another proof of the utility of this economical steed, which consumes neither hay nor oats."

THE NEW YEAR AT YALE.

RESULT OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—ARCHBISHOP. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 20.—Everything here is adjusted rapidly to the new order which the opening of the Fall term brings. The chapel bowl of the Seasons is already nearly as awkward as any indicated on the President by former classes; the Juniors are acquiring dignity befitting upper classmen, and are looking upon the Freshmen with a certain respect. The preliminary catalogue gives the number of the incoming class as 175 in the academic, and 89 in the scientific department. At the examinations held in New-Haven, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Andover, there were 240 applicants for admission to the academic, and 110 to the scientific department. The adoption of the system of preliminary examinations, by which the candidate may one year in part of the studies required for admission, and the next year try the remainder, makes the proportion of men rejected smaller than under the old system.

Judging from the way the Freshmen have acquitted themselves in the races, which have this year been more stubbornly contested than usual, they must be unusually well supplied with athletics. If this be the case, it will improve the athletic outlook for the coming year, which at present is not very encouraging. The football eleven will this year retain only six of the old players, and of the five places to be filled by new recruits the rush line. It will not be easy for men to take the places of Hull, Knapp, Fox and Bacon.

After the close of last term, both the crew and the nine elected their captains for this year. H. R. Flanders, '95, West-Hey